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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1515)

Name of Candidate	DEEPIKA AGARWAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1017934
Center	ORN	Date	06/12/2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain the meaning of off-budget borrowings and its role in helping the government raise funds for various expenditures. Also, comment on its desirability. **(150 words) 10**

बजटेतर उधारी (ऑफ-बजट बॉरोइंग्स) का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए और विभिन्न व्ययों के लिए धन जुटाने में सरकार की सहायता करने में इसकी भूमिका का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी वांछनीयता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

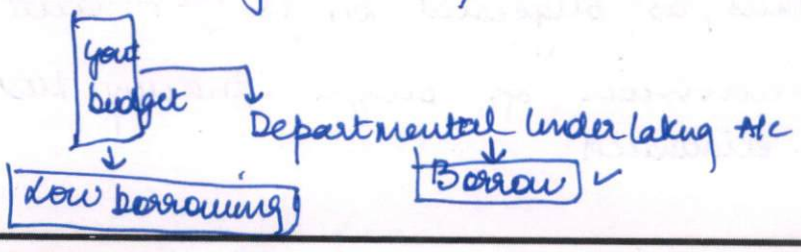
In the budget 2020-21 the government announced that it would stop the practice of off budget borrowing and would bring all its dues in its books of accounts.

Meaning

→ Instead of the Government of India directly borrowing money ~~on~~ to find the fiscal deficit.

→ Government/departmental undertakings borrow money in their books of account to find their expenditure.

→ Thus this budget is not reflected in Government budget directly.



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Importance

1. Helps in maintaining fiscal deficit at reasonable levels - which is needed to maintain credit ratings.
2. Source of funds in areas of non developmental expenditure eg Subsidy.

   Eg: Food Corporation of India borrows treasury from Small Investments Bank

3. Helps government in meeting revenue expenditure while budget can be used for Capital expenditure eg: subsidy for schools "

They however are not very desirable.

1. Hides the true status of government debts from public.
2. It does not undergo parliamentary Scrutiny as not part of budget.
3. Excessive borrowing may create repayment problems / evergreening of loans.
4. Funds non-developmental expenses -
5. Increases interest burden which affects operational performance of PSU.

Thus, as suggested by 15th Finance Commission off budget financing must be eliminated.

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2. It is argued that genetically modified food crops are required to ensure food security of India. Examine in view of concerns regarding introduction of GM crops. **(150 words) 10**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत की खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आनुवंशिक रूप से संशोधित खाद्य फसलों की आवश्यकता है। जी.एम. फसलों की शुरूआत से संबंधित चिंताओं के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Arvind Subramanium panel had recommended that food crops like GM chana must be approved by the government.

Food security & G.M crops

→ 25% ↓se in agriproductivity due to climate change predicted (E. Survey 2017-18) – need for GM Drought-resistant crops.

→ India has one of the highest pre-harvest losses due to pest (over 10%) – need to prevent losses → more food security

→ high yielding varities of GM crops – like GM Mustard needed to reduce food oil Imports (~11Bn cost per year)

→ Horticulture → ~~India~~ GM crops like BT brinjal / Tomato can reduce losses due to transportation delay.

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However the food security can also be hampered by GM crops.

1. No scientific conclusive evidence on negative impacts of GM crops.
   Precautionary Principle → must avoid till conclusive evidence.

2. ~~Loss~~ loss of biodiversity – GM crops can colonise the fields destroy natural breeding.

3. Terminator seeds patents may make farmers vulnerable to private sector pricing — food insecurity

4. May promote monoculture of ~~GM~~ crops ~~with GM~~ which are GM modified — loss of other food products.

Thus GM food crops must only be introduced with caution, EPCA research on impacts.

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3. India's price intervention policies to support its agricultural sector not only create a broken system but also complicate matters related to international trade rules. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

अपने कृषि क्षेत्र का समर्थन करने के लिए भारत की मूल्य हस्तक्षेप नीतियां न केवल एक अप्रभावी व्यवस्था का निर्माण करती हैं बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार नियमों से संबंधित मामलों को भी जटिल बनाती हैं। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

India provides a minimum support ~~policy to its~~ price to its farmers to ensure that they receive fair remuneration. It has however been ineffective.

A. Broken System

a) Distortion of cropping patterns - rice/wheat system promoted as they enjoy price guarantee (eg punjab 78% cropping area)

b) usurping MSP benefits by middlemen -
→ (Shanta Kumar committee said only 6% farmers benefit.
→ further depresses prices for small farmers

c) MSP distorts market price of products - prices do not reflect demand-supply. year on year same crops grown -

d) Creates ~~as~~ a system - which creates huge fiscal costs -
- Over 12 lakh Crore subsidy burden on government.
- 2x buffer stocks - overflowing.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

B. Complicates International Rules

a) Decreases competitive-ness of India's exports as exporters cannot sell at such high prices
(eg: Govt. Subsidy to liquidating Sugar Exports)

b) Challenges at World Trade organisation
→ Public stocking main point of contention with regards to Agreement on Agriculture -

Thus MSP as who has ~~been~~ ~~de~~ created huge market distortions - initiatives like PM-AASHA (moving to a Deficiency Payment system, private Stocking system) is in the need of the hour

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. India has an opportunity to become a leading global food supplier provided it has an efficient supply chain and the right marketing strategies. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

भारत के पास एक अग्रणी वैश्विक खाद्य आपूर्तिकर्ता बनने का अवसर है बशर्ते उसके पास एक कुशल आपूर्ति श्रृंखला और सही विपणन रणनीति हो। विशदीकरण कीजिए।

India is number 2 producer of horticulture, rice, wheat in the world. Ranks in top 10 in milk, meat, millets, pulses - yet India accounts for only 2.5% of global food exports.

Challenges of supply chain.

1. Lack of on-farm management & storage facility - (86% farmers <2 hac) low marketable surplus.
2. Lack of transportation facility - eg India needs 70,000 reefer vans has only ~2000 (Dalwai Committee)
3. Lack of modern warehousing facility.
   → ~ 6-10 Mn tonnes shortage of space
   → 80% current storage only used for potatoes.
4. Lack of modern export / pack houses.
   → India needs ~ 50,000 packhouses

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has ~300 (Dalwai Committee)

5. APMC's do not sort, lable, grade produce.

Marketing Challenges.

1. Lack of proper sorting/grading of produce.
2. Lack of testing labs/facilities in India (Only ~ 10 ISO NABL labs - NEast has only 5 labs)
3. lack of private investment in packaging, primary processing.
4. Inadequate use of GI tags, traditional heritage by India

Thus India needs to invest in Agri Infrastructure (2 lakh cr funds under Atma nirbhar Bharat) and marketing/labelling/branding eg APEDA export houses.

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5. Land banks are increasingly gaining prominence in India to encourage land-use efficiency and enable economic growth. In this context, discuss the benefits of a land bank and state the concerns associated with it.

(150 words) 10

भूमि उपयोग दक्षता को प्रोत्साहित करने और आर्थिक वृद्धि को सक्षम बनाने के लिए भूमि बैंक भारत में तेजी से प्रमुखता प्राप्त कर रही हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भूमि बैंक के लाभों तथा इससे संबंधित चिंताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Land Banks are pooling of lands ~~in~~ with a common pool to ensure joint utilisation.

Benefits

- Avg land holding size < ~2 hac. in India. – Land bank creates sizeable plots.
- Possibility of farm mechanisation
- Possibility of growing new horticultural / high value added crops.
- Pooling together increases Capital investment to increase productivity of land.
- Prevents over use of land – rotation possible

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Concerns

- No official grievance redressal mechanism.
- Lack of Conclusive titles in India.
- Land grabs possibility
- Lack of legislative norms ~~for~~ to control usage, functioning of Land Banks/ Cooperative
- Difficulty in case land has different productivity.
- Distribution of benefits

Thus

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6. Desertification has been described as one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time and climate change is making it worse. Discuss. (150 words) 10

मरुस्थलीकरण को वर्तमान समय की सबसे बड़ी पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियों में से एक के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन इसे और बदतर बना रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Second Special Report of IPCC on Globalisation and Land Degradation states that the pace of desertification has already doubled in the last few decades. ~~and i~~ due to climate change.

Desertification & Environmental Challenge

- Reducing cropping area → food insecurity
- Increasing frequency & intensity of droughts.
- ~~Acute~~ Creation of 'Bad land' topography. makes semi arid region uninhabitable (eg Sahel Region)
- Causing loss of Bio diversity (eg Asiatic Cheetah in India)

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Climate change making desertification worst.

1. rise in temperature → causing reduced photosynthesis potential, destroying vegetation, forage.
2. Reduction in soil moisture due to increase in evaporation - ~~[illegible]~~ aggravating bad lands.
3. Climate change has increased frequency of events like El Nino / La Nina → further changing ~~land~~ weather monsoon patterns → less rain → droughts / desertification.
4. climate change is increasing sea level ground-water contamination through salt water ingress → aggravating water shortage → ~~eg~~ ~~[illegible]~~ stress on land.

Thus climate change has made Land Degradation Neutrality target of 2030 even more difficult. UNCCD must work with UNFCCC and look at it in a more comprehensive manner.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. In the context of intellectual property rights, discuss the advantages and disadvantages of releasing projects under an 'Open Source' license.
(150 words) 10

बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के संदर्भ में, 'ओपन सोर्स' लाइसेंस के तहत परियोजनाओं को जारी करने के लाभ और हानियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Releasing projects under 'Open Source' license ~~helps~~ means that project base codes are not protected under IPR norms and the source can be used for new projects.

Benefits

- Helps use source code for new innovation eg India stack.
- Helps in creating apps/ technology that is not monopolised
- Competitive market → ensures better pricing / facility for customers.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Disadvantage

- Discourages developers/ code writer
- Innovator cannot recover cost.
- no reward for developing new codes/ innovation
- Idea plagarized/ copied.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. "Indian space sector has been dominated by a single umbrella of government and government institutions." In light of the statement, discuss the significance of Indian Space Association in providing an impetus to space technology in India. **(150 words) 10**

"भारतीय अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्रक पर सरकार की एकमात्र संस्था का प्रभुत्व रहा है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, भारत में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने में भारतीय अंतरिक्ष संघ के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

The Indian space sector has been till date dominated by the Government.

~~Fun~~ Significance of Indian Space Association

- Opportunity for private sector to commercialize operations [eg SSLV]
- Platform to share grievances/ challenges with government
- Hand holding support to the private sector on proven technology eg: Launching ~~Sa~~ operations.
- Sharing of Best practices among private players. • to reduce cost. • new markets.
- Explore new domains • Eg: Space Travel • Space communications.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However this not a panacea

~~Etc~~
challenges still persist → InSpace, Antrix, NSIL and now NSA -
are positive steps but:

1. More joint operations support by ISRO
2. Transfer of technology
3. Capacity building needed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Man and machine both have an important role in national security and making urban areas secure. In this context, discuss how technology is a major stakeholder in addressing the internal security challenges of India. **(150 words) 10**

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और शहरी क्षेत्रों को सुरक्षित बनाने में मानव और मशीन दोनों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रौद्योगिकी किस प्रकार भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा चुनौतियों से निपटने में एक प्रमुख हितधारक है।

Urban areas in India are facing challenges of extremism, ~~ter~~ fear of terrorism, cyber terrorism, Organized crime. Technology has a key role to play in ~~zeso~~ ensuring their security.

Role of Technology

1. Ensure security of border areas – drone surveillance, smart fencing, technology based weapon inventory management can secure infiltration
→ reduce threat of attacks like the Mumbai terror attack

2. Surveillance/patrolling of urban areas.
→ Drones in high density areas.
→ AI Based sensors can alert the police regarding urban security threats

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3 Role of Technology in gathering intelligence
eg: NATGRID / CCTNS platforms help in reducing ~~the~~ risks of urban area attacks.

4. Technology to prevent Organized crime Syndicates.
→ AI based tools to track financial payments records of Drug Cartels.

5. Use of technology to prevent radicalisation/ clashes.
Eg: Use of Social Media by police in north East Delhi riots case.

Thus India must invest in technology - Modernisation of police, Smart policing, strengthening nat grid is needed at the same time data protection must be ensured.

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10. National Security Guard (NSG) has emerged as a formidable force equipped to handle various manifestations of terrorism. Discuss the mandate and achievements of this force. **(150 words) 10**

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गार्ड (NSG) एक पराक्रमी बल के रूप में उभरा है जो आतंकवाद के विभिन्न रूपों से निपटने के लिए सुसज्जित है। इस बल के अधिदेश और उपलब्धियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

National security Guard was formed post 1980's to provide a counter terror special force in India's security architecture.

Mandate

1. Gather intelligence/use it to prevent any planned terror attacks in the country.
2. Develope a strong force capable of conducting high stake/risk operations - in case of a terror attack.
3. Support the state police forces ~~and train~~ in ensuring Terrorist ~~have~~ hotspots identified.
4. Conduct counter terror operations (preventive) to prevent attacks.
5. Ensure safety of national Assets from terrorists.
6. Prevent use of Indias Marine area by terrorists.

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~~7. Expo~~

Achievements

1. ~~Post~~ Has been able to prevent major terror attacks - post ~~#~~ 26/11 ~~*~~ India has not seen any major attack.

2. Failing infiltration of terrorists from cross border.

3. Early detection of youth being radicalized by ISIS

4. NSG commandos are of the most skilled forces eg 26/11 operation, Muzzafarabad operation

Thus NSG is the pride of the nation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. What do you understand by asset monetisation? Why is it needed in India? In this context, discuss the issues that need to be addressed for the National Monetisation Pipeline to succeed. **(250 words) 15**

परिसंपत्ति मुद्रीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में इसकी आवश्यकता क्यों है? इस संदर्भ में, उन मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्हें राष्ट्रीय मुद्रीकरण पाइपलाइन के सफल होने के लिए समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है।

Recently the Government launched the Asset Monetisation Mission that is stated to release value of over 6 lakh crores for the Government.

Meaning

Asset Monetisation means methods by which existing assets are put to use – eg lend out, rented, based primarily to the private sector to derive economic benefits of it.

Methods –
- Direct renting out (Def. land) Eg)
- TOT (Roads)
- Financial product (REITS)

Need for asset Monetisation

1. Fiscal deficit: the government is projected to have a deficit of over 6% – need to raise revenue from non-Tax sources

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b) Asset lying unutilized/underutilized eg: Defence land can be put to productive use eg factory.

c) Increase private investment in economy

d) need to generate employment (unemployment rate over 5%)

e) need to increase operational efficiency of government assets [eg Railway station seating capacity]

Issues to be addressed

a) Documentation / survey of existing pool of assets need to completed.

Eg Extensive encroachment on Government land.

b) Inter department coordination would ~~not~~ be needed as assets under seperate departments but coordination by finance

c) Transparency: Bidding and lending has to be done without possibility of corruption (eg Coal Block Scams)

d) Contracts must be attractive for private sector

→ Rigid concessionaire agreements

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→ very high ~~to~~ reserve price for bids.

→ lack of earning potential of assets. (eg road in back ward area)

e) lack of skilled professionals

[way forward]

1) government must set up independent agency for monetisation (eg DIPAM for disinvestment)

2) Professionals for designing contracts, clear terms.

3) Grievance redressal (for public also)

Through greater utilisation a win-win for both private and public sector.

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12. What is social stock exchange (SSE)? Discuss the need for setting up of SSEs and key challenges in their effective implementation. **(250 words) 15**

सोशल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज (SSE) क्या है? SSEs की स्थापना की आवश्यकता और उनके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में विद्यमान प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Social Stock Exchanges are exchanges that list companies that invest in social projects that increase welfare of the people.

Need for SSE

1. Social development projects lack financing potential in India.
2. Underdeveloped capital markets/bond markets → investment only for higher profit making projects. Low investment for social projects.
3. Gestation period for benefits from social projects long (eg impact of community schools) – it is difficult to monetise the gains and thus raise capital.
4. Need to provide means for socially conscious investors to invest in social projects – eg Green Bonds
5. Need to increase investment in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

social sector - in India majority investment in social areas like health, education, environment by Government. Private sector less than 15% of such investments.

6. need to generate employment through more social sector investments.

Challenges

1. Lack of standardized benefits evaluation mechanism for social sector companies.

eg: How to evaluate benefit of shifting to cleaner fuel or adopting Organic farming.

2. Low profitability in the sector creates low prospects for raising funds.

3. Lack of standard functioning of social companies - eg some are NPO's some are profit making.

4. Lack of awareness among investors/public on benefits of investment in Social sector.

5. Lack of third party assment - firms in India for providing trustworthy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

audit reports.

6. Overall slow development of social sector in India -

Way forward

SSE's is a proposal whose time has come - nordic countries have driven large investments in e vehicles through SSE.

Measures like tax incentive, support for listing, third party audits promotion can help in promoting this success.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. In the context of India, highlight the importance of agriculture extension. What are the challenges faced in provisioning of agriculture extension services? How does the National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET) address these issues? **(250 words) 15**

भारत के संदर्भ में, कृषि विस्तार के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। कृषि विस्तार सेवाओं के प्रावधान में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? कृषि विस्तार और प्रौद्योगिकी पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन (NMAET) इन मुद्दों का कैसे समाधान करता है?

Agriculture extention services are services like research, information, marketing and other support services that help in improving the value of output for farmer.

Importance

- Support warehousing/processing connect to markets.
- need to avoid 'cobweb' phenomena - market intelligence on types of crops in demand
- help in selling/marketing produce - information on prices eg m-Kisan app.
- Support services needed to prevent fertilizer misuse eg: Soil Health Consultation
- Support services to prevent farmer distress eg: Information on Insurance facilities.
- Importance to change the monoculture rice-wheat cropping. • Eg punjab University consultation for horticulture crops.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

- Farmers in India averse to new ideas, trust deficit.
- Lack of digital penetration in rural India (<43%) ~~limited~~
- Limited reach of govt. initiatives eg ICAR due to lack of manpower
- Agri research ~~not~~ funding support is very low. · Very few national institutes like PUSA.
- India farmer average age 50 - reluctant to ~~to~~ implement new advisory.
- Language barriers - eg mKisan - only in few languages.
- Marginal farmers. (ours 86% farmer < 2 hac) - ~~not~~ ~~wit~~ very low surplus, thus disinterested in agri intelligence.

National Mission on Agri Extension & Technology

1. will increase agri research in new

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

domains eg hydrophonics, aeroponics.

→ Involve private sector, promote agro-preneurs in India

→ Easy use technology eg whatsapp for queries - as penetration is high in India.

→ Involvement of ~~youth~~ village youth - the mission ~~focus~~ intends to encourage local youth who are migrating to move than up the value chain.

'Information' is power and so is true when for agriculture.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Clearly delineate the 'employment problem' that India currently faces. Also, explain the fundamental reasons behind existence of this problem. **(250 words) 15**

भारत वर्तमान समय में जिस 'रोजगार समस्या' का सामना कर रहा है, उसे स्पष्ट रूप से निरुपित कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या के अस्तित्व के मूल कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

The unemployment rate in India had reached a 45 year high even pre pandemic and now post pandemic it is said to have breached the 6% mark..

Unemployment problem in India – overview/delineation

a) Rural Unemployment :

→ Marked by large scale invisible unemployment → more people working in same farm than needed marginal productivity = 0 .

b) nonagriculture sector in rural area only accounts for less than 15% of the jobs .

c) Urban unemployment – large scale automation of industry, inability of services sector to create new skilled jobs .

d) Over 1 crore added to workforce every

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

years but less than 50 lakh jobs created.

e) Women unemployment much higher - despite very low participation rate (<19%)

f) Demographics - highest unemployment in (15-29) age bracket as per PLFS-2018/19.

g) Informalisation / Seasonal employment / gig economy - 92% of workforce.

Reasons

Unemployment Issue

- Inability of the farm sector to create new jobs - land fragmentation, lack of food processing.
- ~~Secon~~ Manufacturing - accounts for less than 25% of jobs - increasing automation; slow growth rate.
  - Make in India target of 25% of GDP missed - currently only 16%.
- Services sector → Over 50% gdp but <25% workforce.
  - → Lack of growth in trade, tourism.
  - → Inability to create more jobs in ~~Services~~ IT sector (already 27% of services export)
- Low level of skills.
  - Less than 25% of Engineers employable (CII survey)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Unemployment
- → Poor human capital development & skill growth in foreign investment
- → MSME's suffering from 'Dwarfism' (Economic Survey) Currently employs 1.1 Cr people but has potential to double

Solutions

1) Atma nirbhar bharat, Assemble in India
   ↳ Create low skill mass production jobs (E. Survey 2020)
2) Food processing industry, move farmers up the value chain.
3) Upgrade MSME's - EODB reforms eg renewable sector
4) Skill Development - PM Kaushal Vikas'

growth without employment is meaningless. ~~→ to harness divid~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Although steps have been taken for integrating the dispersed logistics activities of maritime trade, much more needs to be done to make India a maritime powerhouse. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हालांकि समुद्री व्यापार की विखंडित लॉजिस्टिक गतिविधियों को एकीकृत करने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए गए हैं, फिर भी भारत को एक समुद्री पावरहाउस बनाने के लिए और भी बहुत कुछ किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

~~Mare~~ 70% of India's trade by value and 90% by volume takes place through the sea route. 85% of our oil needs is met through maritime trade - hence importance of this sector cannot to be under emphasised

Steps taken in Maritime logistics:

- Reduced time for customs clearance & ~~that~~ port turnaround time use from 6 days to 2.4 days.
- Digital initiative to facilitate port operation eg: TURANT portal.
- Sagarmala project - to develop ports
- PPP investment in ports infrastructure eg: Vadhuvan port automation.
- Multimodal development policy - ports with Rail, road.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

But much more needs to be done.

1. Port turnaround time still very high.
   Eg India: 60 hrs
   Italy (best in EODB) - 1 hr.

2. Port handling costs very high.
   India - ~250 USD
   Italy - 0.

3. ~~Too~~ Requirement of inspections very high at ports.

4. Lack of modern facilities for ~~dea~~ intra port transit eg ~~ex~~ escalators.

5. Lack of dredging operations, timely desilting - reduces port capacity.

6. Inadequate transshipment facility & to transfer goods to smaller ships due to lower draft capacity of ports in India.

7. Politicisation of existing port trusts - (~~non~~ slow decision making)

8. Lack of coordination between ports trusts - coast guards, marine police - slows down process

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Solutions

→ new Landlord model for PPP investment

→ Reforms under new Ports Authorities act

↓ Develope small satellite ports to reduce burden

← Customs clearance care - digitalisation.

The new JLN port connectivity with vadhuvan port helped to reduce port turnaround time such ~~innovation~~ innovations must be carried to ~~make~~ make india maritime powerhouse

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Accounting for natural capital and ecosystem services is crucial to understand the link between the economy and environment. Discuss with specific references to India's initiatives in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

अर्थव्यवस्था और पर्यावरण के मध्य संबंध को समझने के लिए प्राकृतिक पूंजी और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र सेवाओं के लिए लेखांकन महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा की गयी पहलों के विशिष्ट संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Accounting for natural capital means taking stock of ~~of~~ the natural resources and the ecosystem services they provide.

In India 'NCAVES' - 'Natural Capital Accounting' ~~and~~ is the key project that is involved in natural capital measurement.

Importance in understanding link between economy & environment:

1. Helps in giving an account of natural assets that exist which facilitate economic production. (eg usage of River waters by factories)

&

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2- Helps in counting cost of negative externality of economic development on environment.

(~~Eg.~~ Initiative : Carbon pricing mechanism aims to charge the companies as per emissions in environment)

3. Helps in counting real GDP which is not only manufactured goods but also year on year increase in ecosystem assets

[Initiative : Uttarkhand government Green Domestic Product to count increase in ecological assets)

4. Helps in planning for measures to ensure sustainable use of resources by ~~B~~ by economy

[Initiative : Carbon budget for Thermal power plants to Cap and trade.

5. ~~Hel~~ helps in ~~reviving~~ ~~for~~ better pricing of ~~ge~~ economic goods by taking into account ecosystem cost.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

[Eg CAMPA funds charge the development agency by finding Net Present Value of the forest region]

Challenges.

- Difficult to measure physically the ecological asset eg tree density
- How to price ecosystem services.
- How to define what is sustainable use

Irrespective of challenges taking in account the 'Environmental cost' is means of creating aign awareness ~~of~~ and the ~~economic~~ first step in conservation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Rapid and unplanned urbanisation accompanied by population growth have increased both the risk and impact of natural disasters. Discuss the statement along with adequate measures to address the relevant concerns in India. (250 words) 15

जनसंख्या वृद्धि के साथ-साथ तीव्र और अनियोजित शहरीकरण ने प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के जोखिम और प्रभाव दोनों को बढ़ा दिया है। भारत में विद्यमान प्रासंगिक चिंताओं के निवारण हेतु यथोचित उपायों के साथ इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Urban India currently accounts for over 30% of the population which is set to increase to over 40% in the next decade — increasing pressure of population and urbanisation is major cause of disaster vulnerability in India.

Increase in risk

1. Increased possibility of disasters due to excessive heat generation → urban heat island effect → ↑se risk of urban floods

2. Encroachment of natural wetlands — eg Salt lake Kolkata → risk of flooding increased.

3. Increasing concretization leading to increased stress of water shortage, ground-water falling @ 30cm rate.

4

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Increased risk of desertification / droughts due to encroachment of forest areas

5. Increased risk of manmade hazard – eg Fire, Nuclear gas leak

Increase in Impact

1. Higher population density – in urban areas (coastal density 4X) causes more casualties, harm.

2. More economic losses as urban India has more concentrated infrastructure /

3. More impact ~~due to~~ of urban floods due to lack of sanitation in ~~over~~, health care as they are overburdened. [Eg: ↑se in malaria cases after flooding in chennai].

4. Difficult to ~~rehabili~~ ~~respond~~ provide disaster response due to our crowded urban infrastructure (Eg: Electricity poles → short circuits]

5. More difficult to rehabilitate population due to shortage of space.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Solutions

- Funding for urban local bodies → improve drainage.
- Develope land use plans for major cities.
- Urban forestry as Bio shield (eg Miya Kanni)
- Use capacity of ULB's.
  - Coordination with NDRF.
- ~~Urban~~ need for new urban disaster policy

Cities account ~~of~~ for over 60% of our GDP - urbanisation has to thus go hand in hand with disaster risk reduction

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. National Hydrogen Mission can be a game changer for India's rising energy demands. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की बढ़ती ऊर्जा मांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय हाइड्रोजन मिशन एक गेम चेंजर हो सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Hydrogen Energy is the use of Hydrogen for production of energy ~~sour~~ for various purposes - like use in vehicles, generation of electricity.

National Hydrogen Mission

→ announced as a part of budget 2021

→ Over 4000 cr to be spent on research & development of hydrogen energy sources in India.

→ Long Term mission → create hydrogen fuel cells, green hydrogen.

It will be a game changer for rising energy demands as:

1. Hydrogen is most abundantly available gas - no country has monopoly over it like oil.

2. Hydrogen ~~co~~ energy potential is much larger than existing renewable

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

sources

3. Energy efficiency of hydrogen fuel is much higher as compared to other sources.

4. It does not release any pollutants - thus is in line with Indias COP 26 commitments -

5. It can be deployed even in remote/backward areas where energy demands are likely to rise.

6. It can be a source of transformation of ~~the~~ ~~vehicles~~ ~~as~~ transportation sector as India does not have rare earth elements for ~~the~~ batteries and e vehicles -

However, the challenges with regards to hydrogen are equally grave - which may prevent it from having any substantial impact.

Challenges

- Costs are very higher - no ~~[illegible]~~ commercial viability
- Production of hydrogen - mostly grey/brown - green hydrogen tech. not developed
- Lack of technology, inadequate research on large scale deployment
- Storage of hydrogen very difficult - highly inflammable.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus hydrogen energy though has immense potential — it is at only a preliminary stage

India must:

1. Invest in more research.
2. Collaborate with international partners
3. Involve private sector for commercialisation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Despite geo-strategic instability of its region and a keen awareness of the cyber threat it faces, India has made only 'modest progress' in developing its policy and doctrine for cyberspace security. Critically examine.

(250 words) 15

अपने क्षेत्र की भू-रणनीतिक अस्थिरता और इसके समक्ष विद्यमान साइबर खतरों के संबंध में व्यापक जागरूकता के बावजूद, भारत ने साइबरस्पेस सुरक्षा के लिए अपनी नीति और सिद्धांत विकसित करने में केवल 'साधारण प्रगति' की है। समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

India has been ranked as among the top ten countries in terms of cyber security risk by the ~~to~~ Risk Report of World Economic Forum.

geo strategic instability
Eg
Cyber threat

Increasing use of technology for Transnational crimes
- Pornography
- Crypto currency for Drugs trade through Afganistan
- Dark net

Proxy war by Pakistan/ ISI
- ~~Use of Drones~~
- Use of Social media - Kashmir for radicalisation
- Bit coin for arms ~~im~~ imports.

Increasing use of technology for terrorism
- ISIS using social media to radicalise youth in India.

Increase in cyber warfare practice globally - [eg. ~~Iso~~ Israel hub of cyber ~~w~~ weapon development

Threat of China.
- Crimes based groups like red echo targeting Indian assets.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Realising the above challenges India has made some remarkable progress

→ India number 2 in ITU global cybersecurity index.

→ state of art Cyber Crime Control centre, Cert In etc

Yet, modest progress

1. Critical infrastructure in India still vulnerable to cyber attacks [eg attack on western power grid]

2. Lack of contingency management plan in case of cyber attacks.

3. Cyber crimes – divisions in state. Still weak – police modernisation lacking [eg Jamtara / Nemat Cyber financial frauds – state police capacity lacking)

4. Lack of data Protection Bill – delay in ~~dat~~ bringing act.

5. Regulation on Social Media – not very stringent (eg twitter delay in complying to state orders)

6. Lack of awareness among people –

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

inadequate reporting mechanism for cyber frauds.

7. Modernisation of intelligence wings - fund pending - to prevent usage by anti social elements.

Thus cyber security needs a serious relook - pegasus issue has further ~~the~~ exposed the vulnerabilities in India - we need to invest in small solutions, reform policing, army & ~~infrastr~~ ~~Build strong~~ Invest in technologies like super computing.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Developmental interventions alone cannot play a defining role in the resolution of existing and protracted internal conflicts in various parts of India within a reasonable time frame. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के विभिन्न हिस्सों में व्याप्त और दीर्घकाल से जारी आंतरिक संघर्षों को उचित समय सीमा के भीतर हल करने में केवल विकासात्मक हस्तक्षेप एक निर्णायक भूमिका नहीं निभा सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Developmental interventions is a key part of the 'clear - hold - develop' model of dealing with internal security challenges that India has faced.

→ Developmental initiatives has had substantial role in resolution in the past - even in a time bound manner

1. It helps in bringing peace.
   Eg. Peace in Kashmir Valley post the revocation of Article 370 result of developmental process like 50,000 cr package, village development / Block Council elections)

2. Development has swayed the youth away from anti-state elements.
   Eg: Youth of Dantewada - Education city model.

3. It has provided economic security

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to people thus, less likely to ~~sf~~ support anti state elements.

[eg Andhra pradesh - rubber plantation helped in curbing left-wing extremism]

4. Creates linkages / bonding with rest of the country - prevents ~~misuse of s~~ creation of secessionist tendency

eg: Bodo Development package, Karbi Anglong Development promise has reduced conflicts in north east

Thus even in short-run → ~~the~~

→ Promise by Government
→ Investment in infrastructure, industry
→ Employment.

has created a resolution

But, they are alone not capable:

1. extreme radicalisation, attacks ~~by~~ on civilians, armed forces require retaliatory operations (eg: Gadchiroli & Encounter)
2. need to ~~sanitise~~ eliminate/prosecute hardliners who prevent development requires use of force sometimes.
3. ~~Eg~~ Guerilla war tactics → require armed intervention

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Funding of anti state elements ~~or~~ by outside forces eg Pak sponsored terrorism in Kashmir - needs intervention of army.

5. Increase in ~~case of use~~ weaponisation of LWE areas (now using sophisticated grenades, guns) ~~need~~

Thus in the short run to deal with challenges force becomes vital, but is is also true that development is what creates more sustainable solutions.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1864)

Name of Candidate	Deepika Agrawal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1017934
Center	ORN	Date	29/12/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Agristack can serve as a foundation to build innovative agri-focused solutions, thus enabling creation of a better ecosystem for agriculture in India. Comment. Also, discuss the concerns associated with it.

(150 words) 10

एग्रीस्टैक अभिनव कृषि-केंद्रित समाधान प्रदान करने के लिए एक आधार के रूप में कार्य कर सकता है, इस प्रकार यह भारत में कृषि के लिए एक बेहतर पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के निर्माण को सक्षम बनाता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इससे संबंधित चिंताओं की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

The Government has proposed to create an 'Agri Stac' which is a source of open-codes that can be used for developing applications for farmers.

Help build innovation for agriculture

a) Agristack would reduce innovation cost for new agropreneurs eg cargos to ~~supply~~ develope apps.

b) Agristack help in providing easy access to farming data - eg production patterns. Better farming advisory.

c) help in ~~sto~~ better pricing prediction

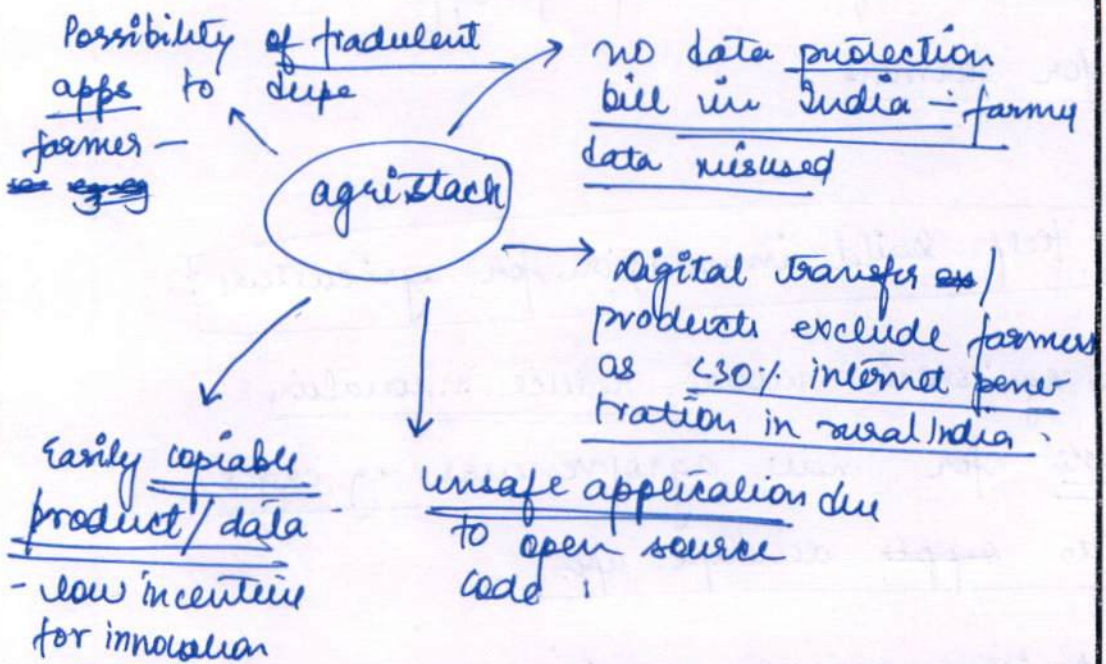
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

through exam.

d) Help in better / easy benefits ~~to~~ transfer to farmer by DBT eg linking Agri Stac to KISAN.

e) Help in developing financial products for farmer eg short term loan as per crop cycle, PMFBY.

However there are concerns as well



Thus agristac is a good start but Government must ensure data safety for citizens.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Despite the advantages of geothermal energy, it has not been adopted on a wide scale in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भूतापीय ऊर्जा के लाभों के बावजूद, इसे भारत में व्यापक पैमाने पर नहीं अपनाया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

geo thermal energy is energy that is developed due to the earth's internal heat

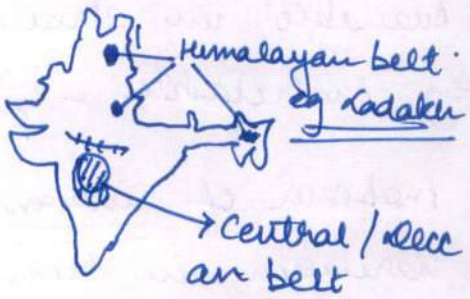


Fig: Major geothermal region in India.

Advantages -

(a) Renewable source of energy - generated to to earth heat.

b) Versatile - can be easily used to turn turbine,
- AC/DC both forms of energy can be developed

c) Energy in remote areas - eg Ladakh/ Arunachal. - which have low grid connectivity. -

d) Non polluting - no emmission like thermal energy.

e) no climate change impact.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

But, it is not being adopted

1. Requires heavy initial investment in a setting up ~~the~~ Tapping machine
2. Requires huge land area - problem of acquisition.
3. Available in already habitated areas eg Maharashtra - problem of relocation
4. Problem of intermittent supply - variation in thermal heating possible.
5. Lack of enough research, technology development.

Thus India must invest first in understanding successful models of geothermal energy in countries like Spain/Italy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. While the WTO seeks elimination of subsidies that contribute to IUU (illegal, unreported and unregulated) fishing, there are multiple concerns around it. Discuss while highlighting India's stand on the issue.
(150 words) 10

जहाँ IUU (अवैध, अनरिपोर्टेड या असूचित और अनियमित) मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को समाप्त करना संधारणीय मत्स्यन को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु परिकल्पित है, वहीं इसके इर्द-गिर्द अनेक चिंताएं विद्यमान हैं। इस मुद्दे पर भारत के रुख को रेखांकित करते हुए इसकी विवेचना कीजिए।

The WTO has proposed a new treaty to regulate fishing in the global waters, beyond 12 nm.

India's Concerns.

1. Subsidies needed to support low income fishermen (1.4 crore) - with average income below 1,20,000 per annum.

2. Subsidies are not trade distorting as proposed by developed countries - instead measure of social security.

3. Sovereign rights infringement - Countries have full right to regulate fishing as per domestic norms - WTO should not define.

3. ~~Sub~~ In absolute terms subsidies given

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

by developed countries much higher.

4. Concern of artisanal ~~fear~~ fishermen in India - take away their rights to fishing

[India's view]

1. Developing countries must be allowed to provide subsidy as per domestic needs - principle of differential Treatment -

2. Countries should regulate, unregulated fishing to preserve marine ecosystem - as per domestic policy -

Thus WTO's ~~interference~~ measures on fisheries must not be supported to protect India's interests.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. There is a view that the current agricultural policies in India are biased against rainfed agriculture. Comment. Also, identify government initiatives in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

यह विचार दिया जाता है कि भारत में वर्तमान कृषि नीतियां सिंचित कृषि के पक्ष में हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकारी पहलों की पहचान कीजिए।

Agricultural policies in India have distorted ~~a~~ agriculture towards irrigation based crops.

Measures by Government dis-incentivising rain fed agriculture.

(a) Guaranteed procurement under MSP for rice & wheat → which are mainly irrigation fed post green revolution.

(b) Lack of incentives for promotion of millets - that are 80% grown in rainfed → use in 50% area.

(c) ~~Compulsory~~ PDS includes only rice & wheat ~~mea~~ majorly - exclusion of pulses (>80% grown in rain fed areas)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(d) Electricity subsidy for farmers - more pumps → more irrigation led agriculture eg Punjab monoculture of rice.

(e) ~~Low~~ Lack of incentives for horticulture, inadequate cold storage - growth hostly in rainfed areas.

Thus Government schemes above are leading to bias against rainfed agriculture

Schemes to promote rainfed crops.

a) Bhavantar Bhugtan yojana - Soyabean
b) PM-AASHA → Copra, Oilseeds.
c) National pulses mission.
d) Promotion of Palm Oil.

Thus though irrigation is ~~nobel~~ good, lack of facility for 52% farmers causes hurdles. They too must receive support.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Enumerate the major causes behind marine heatwaves. Also, discuss their impact on the ocean ecosystem. **(150 words) 10**

एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक क्या हैं और ये पर्यावरण के लिए खतरा क्यों हैं? भारत में एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक को चरणबद्ध रीति से समाप्त करने से संबंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The IPCC 6th global assment report has stated that marine heat waves have doubled in the last few centuries.

Causes of heat waves.

1. Increase in atmospheric temperature. (1°↑ since pre industrial levels breached)

2. Increase in Ocean sea-surface temperature (Eg 1.2° ↑ in Indian Ocean)

3. Increase land heating due to global warming increasing ~~sea~~ continental self heat.

4. ~~Increase~~ Reduced rainfall globally, Eg → ↑ in El nino phenomenon in Indian ocean.

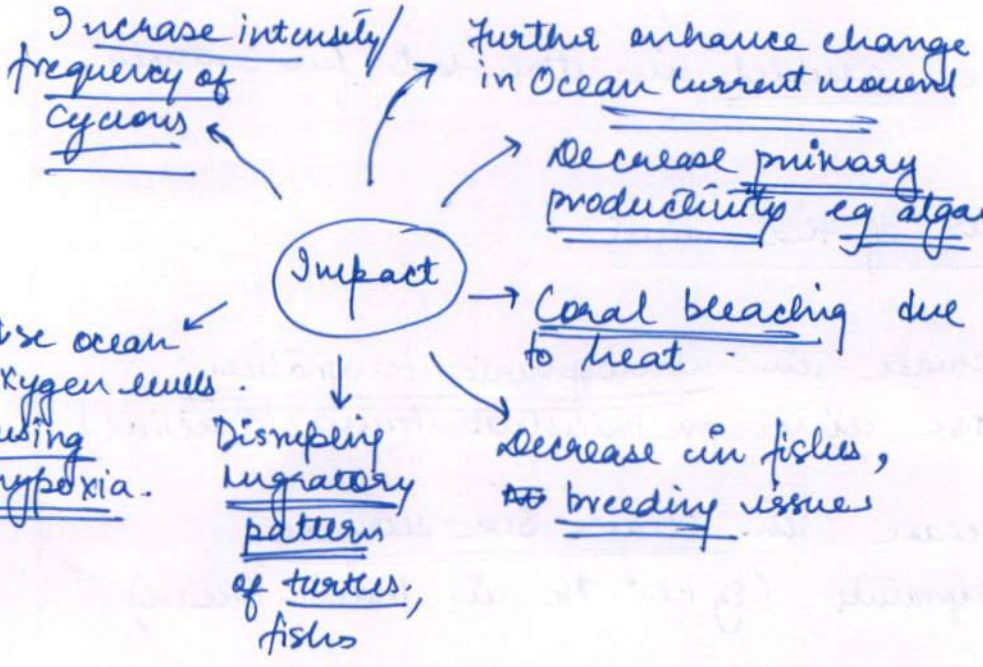
5. ~~Ste~~ Change on Ocean circulation pattern eg: Atlantic Meridional Current

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

weaking - more heat in tropical oceans.

6) Change in ~~to~~ planetary wind patterns -

- Eg weaking trade due to heating of temperate region.
  higher ocean temperature



~~Thus~~ Thus heat waves must be reduced through commitment to Paris Agreement

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Aseismic structures are touted as a viable solution to combat earthquake destruction. In this context, highlight the need of a National Program on Seismic Retrofitting of Buildings and Structures in India. **(150 words) 10**

भूकंप के विनाश से निपटने के लिए भूकंपीय संरचनाओं को एक व्यवहार्य समाधान के रूप में माना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में भवनों और संरचनाओं के भूकंपीय पुनर्निर्माण पर राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित कीजिए।

59% of India - lies in Earthquake prone Zone V & VI. Thus there is need for aseismic structures.

Need/Benefits of seismic structures :

a) Reduces the damage due to seismic waves.

b) ~~Impact~~ Cracking of building reduces.

c) Prevent Economic losses due to destruction of building.

d) Prevent breakage of Critical Infrastructure eg Deepbor bheel is seismic proof.

e) Helps in reducing loss of lives during calamity - eg Bhuj Earthquake.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(f) needed in congested urban areas due to ~~no~~ ~~to~~ lack of open spaces for people to evacuate during earthquake.

Measures for a national mission on Retrofitting needed

1. ~~Need to~~ Must devise new building code.
2. Must promote skill ~~in~~ (architectural capability)
3. Must ~~ste~~ include category eg:
   - High priority - eg nuclear installation
   - High density urban areas

Thus Japan Model must be studied to reduce impact of Earthquakes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Despite the risks associated with cryptoassets, their underlying advantages should not be overlooked. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

क्रिप्टो-एसेट्स से जुड़े जोखिमों के बावजूद, उनके अंतर्निहित लाभों की उपेक्षा नहीं की जानी चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has been contemplating on Idea of Crypto currency → with Government proposing a new cryptocurrency & digital Currency Bill.

Risks of Crypto currency

- → no central bank regulation.
- → Possibility of usage by criminals, terrorest (Eg ISIS using it for cross border payment)
- → Excessive speculation (Eg Bitcoin lost 2x value in ~~Dec~~ September)
- → no underlying Asset to guarantee
- → Loss of monetary policy control by RBI
- → Possibility of theft eg (pluto platform scam)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Advantages of Crypto

- Help in creating digital economy. no cost of printing
- No transaction cost for cross border transaction -
- Based on blockchain digital trail of transaction
- Can be mined by anyone not under central control.
- Innovation financial products eg fungible assets.

Thus ~~as~~ ~~so~~ India should explore Singapore / Japan type regulation of exchange, KYC model.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality (VR and AR) have massive innovation potential across a wide range of industries and research fields in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

हालांकि, कृषि जैव प्रौद्योगिकी में हमारे कुछ सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों के समाधान की अपार क्षमताएं हैं, लेकिन भारत में इसके विकास के समक्ष अनेक बाधाएं विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

VR/AR is the use of imaging and AI to create audio-video experience for users that ~~is~~ feels real.

Application

1. Medicine – usage to create human body models/training.
2. ITes Industry
   - Create virtual working environment
   - Virtual offices.
3. Tourism
   - Create augmented experience eg A.V guide.
4. Gaming
   - create virtual games.
5. Telecomunication
   - Create artificial meeting / conferences without travel.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Discuss the role and functions of Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) and examine whether the NDPS Act, 1985 needs to be remodelled.

(150 words) 10

नारकोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो (NCB) की भूमिका और कार्यों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या NDPS अधिनियम, 1985 को पुनर्निर्मित करने की आवश्यकता है।

Narcotics Control bureau is the key drug controlling body in India to prevent misuse of narcotics.

Role.

1. Reduce drug misuse by citizens - (banned in India)
2. Prevent drug cartels from operating.
3. Prevent inflow of drugs from across border.
4. Regulate poppy cultivation.

Functions

1. Support Intelligence agencies.
2. Conduct investigation of narcotics cases.
3. Pre-emptive raids to control drug

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

use.

Need to reform NDPS Act.

1. Act criminalises ~~over~~ use for recreational purpose - retributive attitude instead of reformative.
2. No support measures / rehabilitation measures.
3. Inadequate powers of seizure, investigation for NCB.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Recent events have raised concerns around the issue of surveillance in India. Do you think surveillance is a necessary evil to tackle crime and terror? Discuss the various arguments on the issue. **(150 words) 10**

हाल की घटनाओं ने भारत में निगरानी के मुद्दे को लेकर चिंता बढ़ा दी है। क्या आपको लगता है कि अपराध और आतंक से निपटने के लिए निगरानी एक आवश्यक बुराई है? इस मुद्दे पर विभिन्न तर्कों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Surveillance has come under the scanner due to the recent issue of Pegasus.

Need for surveillance - necessary evil:

1. Increase in use of Social media for radicalisation by terrorists -

2. Use of messanger to spread seditious content - eg misuse by LWE to spread propaganda.

3. Need for effective intelligence gathering - eg Kashmir/NE insurgency movements.

4. Use of Digital media for planning lone wolf attacks.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Increasing threat of Overground workers - using digital media to provoke protest eg ~~protest~~ stone pelting in Kashmir

However caution is needed as:

a) Right to Privacy a fundamental right (Puttaswamy case)

b) Surveillance can be misused by government to curb dissent.

c) Freedom of individual restrictions - (Article 19) - (Pegasus case)

Thus surveillance must be done but with restrain - thus there is need to update the IT act & Telegraph act to secure citizens as well as Sovereign's rights.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The decision to grow a particular crop by a farmer is affected by various factors other than the yield of a crop. Discuss this statement and assess the need for bringing a change in the cropping pattern in India. +1

(250 words) 15

एक किसान द्वारा किसी विशेष फसल को उगाने का निर्णय उक्त फसल की उपज के अतिरिक्त विभिन्न कारकों से प्रभावित होता है। इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए तथा भारत में फसल पद्धति (क्रॉपिंग पैटर्न) में परिवर्तन लाने की आवश्यकता का आकलन कीजिए।

India has 28+ agro-climatic zones, over 142 million hac of land is devoted to farming yet India's farming/cropping pattern is highly skewed in certain directions

Factors other than yield impacting cropping

- Minimum Support Price declared by government. (eg 1% in MSP on pulses led production by 2 times in 5 yrs)
- Procurement guarantee Eg: Rice/wheat procurement due to PDS requirement)
- Availability of free electricity → enables more ~~tube~~ pumps → water guzzling crops use. Eg: Punjab electricity subsidy.
- Incentives by Government. Eg: Millets Programme by GoI.
- Market price last season Eg: Overproduction of Onion by Maharashtra farmers due to inflationary price.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Other generic factors -

6. Availability of storage - for horticulture crops. eg: Apple in J&K
7. Price in international markets eg Sugar in AP.

Need for Current pattern.

1. Over 50% land devoted to food grains (Rice/wheat)
2. Less than 15% horticulture.

Need to change.

1. Monoculture promotion - leading to food grain fall - ~~buffer stock~~
2. Restriction in agribiodiversity - eg 50% use in millet area since green revolution
3. Lowering ground water → eg Punjab 76% area devoted to rice production - low water efficiency - ground water lowering by 70 cm per year.
4. Creating MSP procurement burden on Government → Over 2.4 lakh per year subsidy
5. Leading to food wastage - ₹40,000 crore worth food damage (Shanta Kumar Committee)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Lower income for farmers - Horticulture has much higher potential

7. Import dependency increasing - 11 Bn worth oilseeds import.

Some solutions:

1. Government must revise MSP, procurement. (AASHA scheme)
2. Incentivise oilseeds, pulses, millets.
3. ~~Change~~ Cap subsidy on electricity
4. Horticulture mission.

Thus there is need to revamp cropping pattern to double farmers income.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Identifying the importance of livestock in the Indian agricultural economy, enumerate the steps taken by the government in this regard. Also, discuss the potential impact of climate change on the livestock sector.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था में पशुधन के महत्व को चिन्हित करते हुए, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, पशुधन क्षेत्र पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के संभावित प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Live-stock contributes to ~ 28% of agricultural GDP. India has ~~one~~ the largest livestock population as ~~as~~ per livestock census 2019.

Importance

1. Additional source of income for over 11 crore farmers / rural households

2. Livestock supports farming for operations → Manual tilling
→ Cow dung - fertilizer.

3. Livestock provides source of ~~so~~ energy.
→ eg Bio gas.

4. Provides financial support during stress / crop failure → minimum sustenance income

5. Drought resilient hence protects from climate change eg Gir / Sahiwal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Important nutritional component — food security. eg milk in midday meal, eggs.

Steps taken by government

Promotion of Live stock

- National Bovine Breeding & Dairy Development programme ~~eg: Artificial~~ - Artificial Insemination - Sex sorting -
- Rashtriya Gokul Mission. - for indigenous variety -
- Animal Disease Control programme - eg. - Brucellosis - FMD vaccines.
- Mobile Veterinary programme
- Infrastructure Development fund 15000 cr under Atmanirbhar Bharat.
- National Piggery mission North East India.
- Apiculture mission; Silver revolution for poultry farming

Impact of Climate Change.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. stress on exotic bovine breeds increasing.
2. Potential of 15-20% loss in milk productivity.
3. loss in forage due to desertification.
4. increasing syndrome of eggs cracking
5. Spread of zoonotic diseases increasing eg Bird flu, Influenza.

Thus climate change ~~so~~ ~~must~~ adaptation measures like promoting indigenous drought hardy breed needs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. It has been argued by some economists that supply creates its own demand. In this context, discuss the merits and demerits of reliance on investment in infrastructure to boost the Indian economy.

(250 words) 15

कुछ अर्थशास्त्रियों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि आपूर्ति अपनी मांग को स्वयं सृजित करती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश पर निर्भरता के गुण एवं दोषों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The global slowdown has prompted economists to suggest 'Kensian' measures of increasing expenditure (especially public) on infrastructure.

Argument:

↑se in supply → ↑se in demand → More investment → ↑se in income Savings → More Investment → ↑se in supply

Virtuous Cycle

Merits:

1. Infrastruce demands public investment → deficit financing → helps put money in people hand.
2. Creates demand for down stream industry.

→ PTO.

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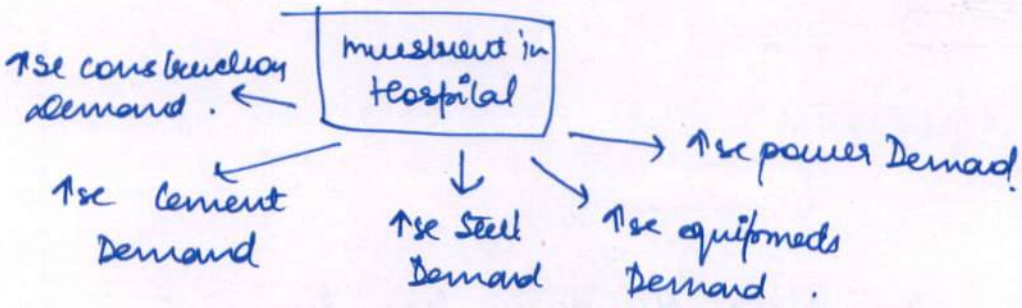
Eg:



3. Infrastructure helps creating employment → leads to overall ↑se in consumption demand in economy.

Eg Hospital → ↑se - Paramedics, - Doctors, - Labour (construction) → Income ↑se → Consumption ↑se.

4. Infrastructure Investment ~~reduces ease~~ creates Ease of doing business:
- Logistics Cost ↓se.
- ~~Ener~~ Energy cost ↓se

↓

[↑se in manufacturing
↓
↑se in jobs
↓
↑se in demand.]

5. Infrastructure investment also improves social outcomes - hospitals, schools thus helps ↑se skill, human Capital.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Demerits

1. Lack of interest from private sector due to lower profits -

2. Long gestation period - no immediate demand created.

3. Bureaucratic hurdles in implementation - no demand for loan.

4. Deficit financing leads to long term contraction only short term demand ↑se

5. 'crowing out effect' of over borrowing → lower pvt investment lower demand.

Thus we see infrastructure investment can both ↑se / ↓se demand - ~~thus~~ if it can be use ~~ipot~~ judiciously NIP investment of 110 Lakh Cr can benefit India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Innovations emerge not just as an opportunity but also as a pre-condition to assure the sustainability of food production. Analyse the statement in context of the food processing sector in India. **(250 words) 15**

नवाचार, खाद्य उत्पादन की संधारणीयता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए न केवल एक अवसर के रूप में बल्कि एक पूर्व शर्त के रूप में भी उभरें हैं। भारत में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक के संदर्भ में, इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Food processing sector in India has seen limited growth, less than 5% food products are processed in India.

But food processing is source of both opportunity and is also need of the hour (precondition) for sustainable food production.

(a) Innovation leading to new opportunity in food processing.

(a) Increase in demand for processed food due to urbanisation = innovative easy to carry food products for corporate class.

(b) opportunity to tap increasing ~~foo~~ organic food demand in global market eg:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Processing of organic oranges by ~~at~~ Sikkim, Meghalaya -

(c) Opportunity to increase farmers income by innovative products eg jasmine essential oil ~~in~~ in floriculture processing.

(d) Opportunity ~~the~~ to create ~~an~~ more processed food due to GM crops like tomatoes with longer shelf life, fish preservation -

(e)/(e) opportunity ~~on~~ due to new Technology innovation in food processing - eg milk → frozen yogurt.

~~It is~~ Innovation is also ~~pre~~ precondition for sustainable food production.

1. Innovation needed ~~to~~ for better procurement in food processing - eg decentralized hub & spoke procurement. → more production

2. Innovation needed in low cost cold storage due to low productivity and surplus. (86% farmers marginal)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(c) Innovation needed for better ware housing (eg Sensor based temprature regulator) → ↑sc FPE thus will ↑sc sustainable food production

d) Innovation needed to create demand for ~~more~~ more food variety of processed food - eg millets, oilseeds ~~es~~ → will lead to sustainable production.

Thus through innovation in food production farmers will get more opportunity and sustainably increase production

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The factors contributing to unemployment in India are not merely a result of the structural issues related to the Indian economy. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures taken to address the problem of unemployment in recent times. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में बेरोजगारी को बढ़ावा देने वाले कारक केवल भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था से संबंधित संरचनात्मक मुद्दों का परिणाम नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, हाल के दिनों में बेरोजगारी की समस्या के समाधान के लिए किए गए उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Unemployment in India has reached an all time high of 9%. job growth rate <1%. It is caused by both structural & other factors.

I. Structural (Traditional) factors.

1. Over reliance on agriculture - 16% GDP 50% population.

2. Disguised unemployment in agriculture.

3. Slow growth of manufacturing - only 18% of gdp. Make in India target of 25% not achieved.

3. Tertiary sector → over 55% GDP but employment only ~30%.

Non structural factors.

1. Cyclical slowdown in economy: eg. Pandemic slow down to 4%.

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2. ~~Stress~~ Unemployment related to COVID related stress - closure of MSMEs which employ over 12 cr.

3. Rise in contractual employment - ~~due~~ to reduce ~~cost of~~ cost of labour → more seasonal unemployment -

4. Unemployment higher among women due to social barriers - 'pink collar jobs' bias.

5. Rise in 'gig economy' - temporary workers → seasonal unemployment ↑.

6. Poor skills - eg Only 20% engineers ~~Measures~~ industry ready as per CII.

Measures taken by government

1. Manufacturing sector
   - → PLI scheme.
   - → Labour Codes (limit ↑ to 300 workers, Fixed term employment)
   - → RAMP scheme with worldbank to improve MSMEs.

2. Agriculture
   - → PLI for food processing.
   - → ↑ opportunity for skilled labour in horticulture.
   - → P.M Matsya Sampada - provide 25 Lakh jobs to fishermen

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3. Services
- → Tse ~~med~~ Draft medical tourism, Conference tourism policy Tse Demand.
- → Promote ITeS through new FTAs, BPO norms relaxation
- → Professional service industry - Promotion eg CA.

Other.

1. PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana for skill development.
2. KIRAN for women in STEM.
3. Tse in FDI through liberalisation
4. Tse in Infrastructure Investment (PM Gati Shakti)

Th

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Highlighting the major announcements made by India in the recently concluded COP26, examine India's capabilities in achieving net zero emissions by 2070. **(250 words) 15**

हाल ही में संपन्न COP26 में भारत द्वारा की गई प्रमुख घोषणाओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, वर्ष 2070 तक शुद्ध शून्य उत्सर्जन की स्थिति प्राप्त करने में भारत की क्षमताओं का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Prime Minister gave the 'Panchamrit' to the world - as India's contribution towards fighting global climate change.

Announcements by India

- Increase NDC target of emissions reduction from (30-33) to 45% of 2005 levels.
- Target to achieve carbon neutrality by 2070.
- Commitment to make India's energy sector 50% renewable by 2030
- Renewable capacity to be increased to 500 GW by 2050.
- Absolute use in carbon emission by 1 billion tonne.

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Additionally

- Signed the Zero Emission Vehicle pact nationally.

India's Capability in achieving net zero.

India's capable of net zero.

1. India already achieved 24% ↓ in emission, on track for 2030.

2. Renewable Energy ↑se to ~136 GW (10x jump in solar production in last 10 years)

3. Emission from vehicles likely to reduce:
   1) FAME IV.
   2) 2030 mission of mobility
   3) SATAT, National Hydrogen mission
   4) Leapfrog to BS VI.

4. Carbon sequestration :- ↑se in forest cover, Urban forestry mission, GIM

Challenges - in net zero

1. Renewable energy production still slow - need to add ~50 GW

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in 1 year for solar target of 100 GW next year.

2. Slow uptake of e-mobility - Only 600 charging stations in India.

3. ~~to~~ Slow increase in afforestation - only 54 mn sq m (IFS survey 2019) in 2 yrs.

4. Agriculture - 18% emission - difficult to control - food security concerns.

5. ~~B~~ India's energy demand per capita to be 2X - ~~re~~ by 2030 - need for fossil fuel.

Thus India's aim is noble but implementation has to be fastracked.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. While geography plays a definite role in the recurring disasters in Western Ghats, it is the human intervention that has exacerbated them. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to protect Western Ghats from these frequent disasters. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि, पश्चिमी घाट में बारंबार आपदाओं के घटित होने के पीछे भौगोलिक स्थिति एक निश्चित भूमिका निभाती है, तथापि मानवीय हस्तक्षेपों ने उन्हें और बढ़ा दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, बार-बार आने वाली इन आपदाओं से पश्चिमी घाट को बचाने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

western ghats has seen the phenomenon of devastating land-slides for two consecutive years between 2018 - 2020.

Role of Geography.

a) Impact of surplus monsoons - La Nina year, and positive IOD causes very heavy heavy rainfall → land slides.

b) Impact of change in river course/ flow of river -
- swelling up of rivers like poriyar. leading to mud flow.

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c) Storm surges, tidal waves increasing on malabar coast causes more erosion in costal areas.

Human role in disasters

1. Increasing intensity of monsoons linked to increasing global warming → ↑sc in floods.

2. Cutting of Valleys (eg new rail line from Kasargod to Kochi) → ~~too~~ weaking ~~so~~ the valley → landslides.

3. ~~River~~ dam management by humans ~~eg~~ eg mulla periyas dam. leading to swelling of rivers → floods.

4. Interlinking of river projects - diversion of western ghats streams → leading to increasing change in river course → loosing soil → land slides.

Measures to protect western Ghats.

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western ghats

- relook at road / railway project to reduce undercutting
- Effective use of rivers / ferry to reduce land based disturbance
- Creating natural zone (37%) as per Kasturirangan Committee (Eco sensitive zone.
- Create tankas, recharge pits, ~~to a reduce~~ to absorb water flow → use erosion
- Sustainable agri practice eg contour ploughing, embankments.

~~Thrust~~

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18. The IPR regime in India is mired by inadequate protection and ineffective implementation. In this context, discuss how the IPR regime can be made more robust and effective. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में IPR प्रणाली अपर्याप्त संरक्षण और अप्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से ग्रस्त है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि IPR प्रणाली को और अधिक मजबूत एवं प्रभावी कैसे बनाया जा सकता है।

India files less than 2000 patents in a year, ~~as~~ China on the other hand files 52000 patents. This shows that IPR in India is lagging.

Inadequate protection & Implementation

1. India's ~~law~~ Patents Act, 1971 ~~&~~ : not updated as per needs of today.
   - Lack of efficient protection for source codes.

2. Multiple acts → trademarks act, copyrights act, Industrial design's act ~~so~~ leads ~~to~~ to confusion

3. IPR protection to source data in adequate - even though innovation protected source data, research not adequately protected.

4. Renewal of patents: post 10/20 yrs (as applicable) not allowed — too short

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time period to recover expenditure:
(eg pharma companies demanding > 20 years)

5. Poor implementation mechanism -
Tribunals take ~ 4.5 years to solve cases of breaches of patents.

6. Large scale market for 'copy cat' products - lack of protection by government.

7. Seeds protection under PPV&FR Act ineffective due to Patents Act overriding clause.

Measures to improve -

1. Creating a comprehensive new act - which includes Industrial Designs, Copyrights, GI etc to avoid overlaps.

2. Create strong institutional system -
   1. time limit for review of patents filed.
   2. use of AI to expedite granting patent.

3. single tribunal for all types of patents - time limit.

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4. Review of renewal of patent request on case to case basis to allow recognition purpose.

5. Strong penalties for breaches, judicial mechanism.

Through adequate IPR protection India's Innovation potential can be realized

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19. What are the similarities and differences between the activities of terrorists and organized criminal groups? Also, elaborate upon the fact that their linkages occur in both tactical and strategic ways. **(250 words) 15**

आतंकवादियों और संगठित आपराधिक समूह की गतिविधियों के बीच समानताएं और असमानताएं क्या हैं? साथ ही, इस तथ्य पर सविस्तार चर्चा कीजिए कि उनके संबंध सामरिक और रणनीतिक दोनों तरीकों से होते हैं।

Organized Crimes are groups that establish corporate like structure to earn through illegal activities. while terrorists spread violence. to propagate their beliefs.

Similarity -

1. Both thrive in unstable political climate - eg Africa - Boko Haram (terrorism) + ↑ in human traffic (OC)

2. Both use illegal means achieve objective eg, extortion/Contract Killing (OC) / Bombing/Hijacking (terror)

3. Both are anti state and harm the economy - terrorism = low income, hawala = black economy

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Differences

1. Organized crime may not necessarily be violent (eg betting) unlike terrorism.

2. Organized crime has nexus with politicians / state - not possible in case of terrorists.

3. OC has no ideology - members are heterogenous.
Terror groups mostly Ideological base.

4. OC flourishes in good economy ~~also~~ also / eg black money - terrorist / usually

The linkages between them are tactical & strategic

Tactical ways.

a) OC helps in providing new base / support for terror groups (eg Drug cards → support Taliban)

b) ~~OC~~ ~~helps~~ Terrorism provides ~~new~~ protection to OC markers to operate - eg: Jem / keeping FICN ~~in~~ circulation

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in J&K.

Strategic

a) OC helps strategically provide logistics support to terror
- arms transfer
- new recruitment
- hawala transfer

b) Terror groups helps in creating demand for OC

Terrorism ↑se → Poverty ↑se
- ↑se in human traffic
- narco trade.

Thus OC & terrorism are part of same continuum.

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20. There is a view that the 'civil society is emerging as the new frontier of war', in the 4th generation of warfare. Do you agree with this view? Substantiate with logical arguments. **(250 words) 15**

ऐसा माना जाता है कि नागरिक समाज, युद्ध की चौथी पीढ़ी में एक नए मोर्चे के रूप में उभर रहा है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

4th Generation of warfare refers to warefare using technology, social media. The civil society is playing an important role in this warfare.

Civil Society is a new frontier

- Ability to influence opinions largely. Eg: NRC, Citizenship amendment.
- ~~Ha~~ Have mass mobilisation capability due to social media. Eg: Climate Strike.
- They ~~may~~ ~~to~~ use the power of amplification by social media. (Eg Foreign celebrity tweeting on national issue)
- They may have ulterior motives. (Eg Poetic Justice Foundation - 26th Jan Delhi

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protest - misus)

~~Thus~~

[Civil society not a new frontier]

1. Earlier also mobilized people eg Narmada Bacho only method has changed (eg Social media)

2. Civil Society helps in raising legitimate demands of citizens eg Agriculture / farm bills - not a warfare zone.

3. Civil Society helps in grievance redressal and connecting citizen eg government better.
(Eg: Civil society help to labour during migrant crisis)

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Thus civil society not a new frontier of war.

They support the government - challenge of use of technology persists ~~but~~ but civil society must be viewed as pillar of democracy.